



National Progress Report – State of Israel

Nuclear Security Summit Seoul 2012

(as of March 2012)

The Government of Israel welcomes the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit. Israel believes that the commitments undertaken by the states that have participated in the Washington Summit as well as in this Summit will hopefully strengthen nuclear security and reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism worldwide.

1. Support the Universality of the CPPNM and ICSANT

The Government of Israel has recently joined the countries that have ratified the 2005 amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials. Israel has deposited its instrument of ratification in the IAEA secretariat in the beginning of March 2012.

Israel is a signatory to the Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism and has launched preparations for its ratification.

Israel has a policy of supporting efforts to promote the universality of these two important conventions.

2. Contribute to the IAEA's Nuclear Security-related Activities –

Israel takes part in the IAEA Illicit Trafficking Database, and has contributed both financially and in-kind to the IAEA's Department of Nuclear Safety and Security.

Israel joined several IAEA codes of conduct in the field of nuclear security and safety.

3. Support Nuclear Security-related International Initiatives –

Israel is a member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT). In June 2010 it hosted a GICNT workshop on nuclear forensics and legal aspects, with the participation of international experts from over 20 states. Israel also supports the

Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI). Israel fully supports the implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 and its extension resolutions 1977 as well as the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy.

4. **Contribute to HEU Minimization** –

As part of implementing Israel's nuclear safety and risk reduction policy, Israel completed a project of returning highly enriched uranium spent fuel from its Soreq research reactor to the US. The Soreq reactor is fueled by US-origin HEU and operates under IAEA safeguards. The Soreq Applied Research Accelerator Facility (SARAF) which is about to enter its second phase of constructions, is intended to take over major tasks of the reactor, with a view of the reactor's future end of operation.

5. **Enhance National Nuclear Security Capacity** –

Israel attaches great importance to capacity building and preparedness within the nuclear security sphere. Israel conducts periodic national preparedness exercises, to enhance its national nuclear security capacity and its ability to respond effectively to a radiological and nuclear terrorism scenario. On January 2012 Israel held a national level exercise simulating a Radiation Dispersal Device (RDD) scenario.

6. **Enhance Efforts in Combating Illicit Trafficking** –

Israel actively participates in the US Second Line of Defense Initiative ('Megaport' project), aimed at detecting radiological materials at its sea and air ports, as a contribution to international efforts to prevent illicit trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials. Israel stands ready to share its experience in this regard among regional parties and beyond. Israel already has in place comprehensive export control legislation.

Israel is looking forward to further regional and international efforts to secure nuclear materials and to reduce the threat of nuclear terrorism. It is Israel's hope that the successful implementation of the commitments undertaken by the participants in this Summit will greatly enhance the prospects for more secure world.